

The Illustrated War News.



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THE BALKAN RULER TO WHOSE STATE RUSSIA SENT AN ULTIMATUM EXPIRING ON OCTOBER 4: FERDINAND I., KING OF THE BULGARIANS.

THE GREAT WAR.

ONE of the most satisfactory points concerning the splendid success of the Allies in the West is that, while it has been received with great satisfaction both here and in France, it has also been received without undue elation. After so many months of patient and almost painful waiting, we might have been excused if we had let ourselves go in at least a mild rash of Mafficking. The months of waiting, however, have also proved months of discipline. The news gave us joy, but we refused to allow that joy to be carried to excess. The public, and not only the new armies, have spent the past months in training. Thus we have been able to recognise and appreciate the success with balance: to recognise that this initial move is not the immediate beginning of a romping victory, and to wait in patience for the next move. This coolness of judgment, this almost frigid desire to put the victory aside while we await the next step, is an excellent sign of the Allies' determination to go on making the steps necessary for victory. It contrasts favourably with the German



A MEMENTO OF 1870 FOUND IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH: A SEDAN COIN INSULTING NAPOLEON III.

This copper coin was found recently in a German trench captured by the French. The obverse bears the head of Napoleon III. in a German helmet. On the reverse are the dates December 2, 1851 (the day after the Coup d'Etat), and September 2, 1870 (the day after Sedan).—[Photo. by Topical.]

attitude at their defeat, an attitude which necessitates the enemy Press indulging in special pleadings to keep cool. In a pronounced psychological way it shows as well as the most profound official statements which way

the force of success is now flowing. In spite of this conspiracy of happy reticence indulged by all the Allied peoples, there is no mistaking the actual effect of the victory upon the entire situation. The tension has been relieved by this one fierce blow not only in the West, but in the East. Not merely the enthusiasm of the Allied soldiery has been kindled to a more active optimism, but in a material way the strain of war has been spread over all fronts, and the strain on one particular front—the Eastern—has thus been eased. Russia in a pointed way seems to have benefited by the victory in the West. There is reason to think that German forces—the élite corps of the Prussian Guard among them—have been hurried to France from the Slav fronts. Even if this is not the case—even if the reason is that Germany in the East cannot be certain of reserve supplies—there are certainly signs that the German attack in the East has suffered from distraction and loss of driving vigour during the past week, for there are no appreciable successes, though there are appreciable setbacks.

It is safe to say that we are growing more impressed with the victory in the West the more we learn about it.

It is hard to say which of the advances might lead to the results of importance for which we are hoping, because a success in either the Artois or the Champagne areas is almost certain to bring a drastic re-formation of the enemy front. The advance in the Champagne threatens, through the Bazancourt-Challerange railway, the immediate communications of the Germans westward toward Rheims and the Aisne, an effect that might

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THE RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO IN THE WAR WITH JAPAN APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE GRENADIER CORPS: GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

General Kuropatkin has not been much heard of since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, except for his history of it, in which he replied to his critics. He was born in 1848 and served in many campaigns, including the war with Turkey in 1877. He has been War Minister and Governor-General of the Trans-Caspian district.

Photo. by Levitsky.

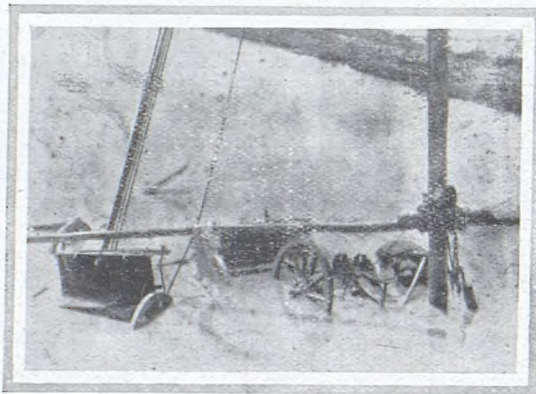


A RECENT VISITOR TO THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONT: GENERAL MICHAEL SAVOFF, OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

In connection with the Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria, it has been pointed out that the Bulgarian Staff has had a good deal to do with the attitude of their country's Government towards the Central Powers on the one hand, and the Entente Powers on the other. General Savoff, for instance, has been to the German and Austrian front; and was shown there just what was thought would influence him most.

Next to King Ferdinand, he is the Bulgarian Army. He was born at Haskovo, in Eastern Roumelia, in 1857, and was educated in a Bulgarian school at Gabrovo, and at Constantinople. In 1878 he entered the New Military School at Sofia. In 1881, he went to Petrograd and studied for four years in the Academy of the General Staff. He was the great leader in the recent Balkan War.

have a pronounced result on the entire German line to the west. The fighting of the British



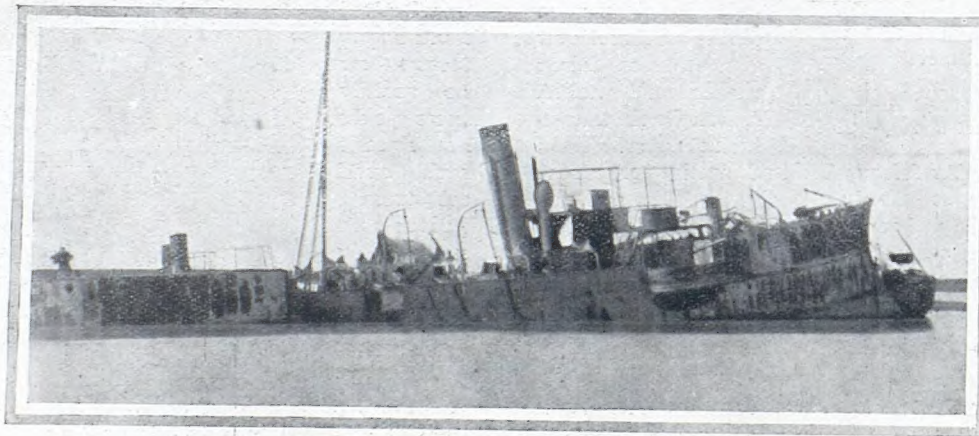
CAPTURED AT AMARA: TURKISH FIELD-GUNS IN A LIGHTER, WITH WHICH THE "MARMARISS" WAS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE, SUNK IN THE TIGRIS.

The recent news of the Anglo-Indian victory at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris adds interest to these photographs taken just after a previous action in that river. H.M.S. "Espiegle" (Captain Wilfrid Nunn, D.S.O.) sank the "Marmariss" on June 1. An official

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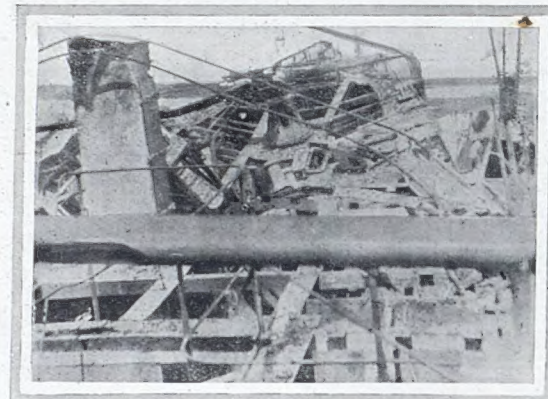
and French north and south of Lens has the same menace to the communications; but from the east. It follows, in some ways, Joffre's attempt to turn the Germans after the stalemate of the Aisne in September last year, and the plan made then still holds good in its promise. That the French are working steadily and magnificently towards the Bazancourt - Challerange railway is a fact to be noted in every communiqué. The French are now attacking the second line of works on a front that runs from Hill 185

south-west of St. Marie-à-Py, along the southern slopes of the Butte de Souain, across the Butte de Tahure, and then westward, north of Massiges. Thanks to the fierceness of their attacks, the French have in places pierced the German lines, but not to any definite and abiding extent yet. On the other hand, the enemy is counter-attacking vigorously, and though he has been able to gain a footing at points—"The Works of Defeat" is one point—practically all these attacks have broken down, and have left the French in an excellent position, which they will undoubtedly improve. How excellent are the positions may be judged from the fact that the works on the Butte de Tahure appear to be only about one mile and a half from the railway which is the French objective. When their guns are in place there is every reason to feel that this railway will come in for a bombardment that will render it impracticable as a means of communication to the Germans. It is interesting to consider that this victory in the Champagne was begun somewhere in the last months of last year. It was in this area, almost more than any other, that the French attack of attrition was pressed with the



SUNK IN THE TIGRIS, AT AMARA, BY H.M.S. "ESPIEGLE": THE TURKISH GUN-BOAT "MARMARISS."

greatest determination. Those who remember the insistent mention of Perthes and its region



HAVOC WROUGHT ON THE "MARMARISS" BY BRITISH NAVAL GUN-FIRE: THE FORE PART (STARBOARD) OF THE TURKISH GUN-BOAT, SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE.

[Continued.] account of the action stated: "Our total captures . . . amount to about 80 officers, 2000 men, 7 field-guns, 6 naval guns on gun-boat 'Marmariss,' 12 large steel barges, 1 large river steamer, and 3 small steamers."

in the French communiqués will recognise the truth of this. Some of us drew public attention to this fact, in the hope that we were foreshadowing action in the spring. The action has been delayed, but the district is none the less the scene of the foreshadowed success.

The advance further east on the fronts north and south of Lens has been not less purposeful and determined. Our own attack carried the British front beyond the German line east of Loos to the crest of Hill 70, and we have

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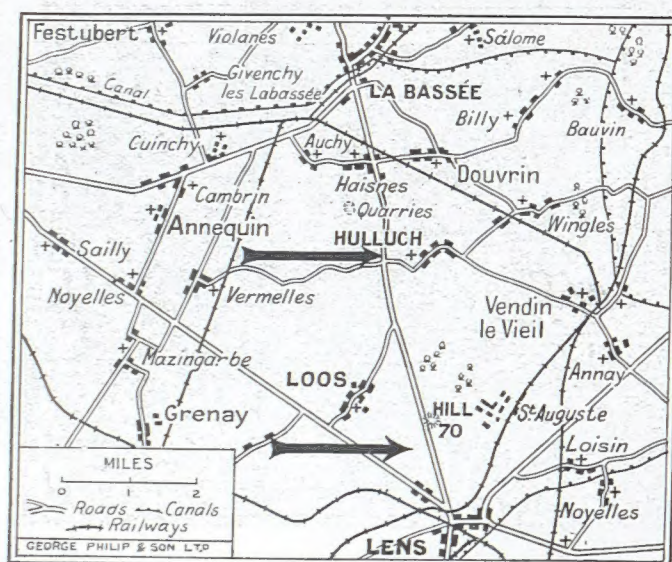
THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA: OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY; AND KING FERDINAND AND HIS SONS.

It was announced on October 4 that Russia had sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria in which she said: "Events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of the definite decision of King Ferdinand's Government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany. . . . The Russian Minister has . . . received orders to leave Bulgaria . . . if the Bulgarian Government does

not, within twenty-four hours, openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia. . . ." Photograph No. 1 shows typical Bulgarian officers; No. 2, a Bulgarian machine-gun; and No. 3, Bulgarian artillery. In the centre of No. 4 are King Ferdinand with his sons, the Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyril.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations etc.]

since been hammering at the third enemy line, and pushing forward southward of Loos and closer to Lens. In the fighting, too, we have repulsed the inevitable counter-attacks, and after yielding the quarries north-west of Hulluch, and ground north of Loos, we have gained these fronts back again. Our success has helped the French—by drawing off reserves—in their attack on the difficult terrain of Souchez, and the French were able to seize the advantage with avidity. After nearly a week's hard fighting our Allies at last reached the desired objective, and secured themselves on the heights of Vimy, while they have gained ground in the regions of Givenchy and Neuville. The capture of the heights of Vimy, together with those about Loos, places Lens in an unfavourable position. From both these heights the railway centre is dominated, and under the pounding of the heavy artillery its fall is imminent. But it must be remembered that heavy guns cannot be manœuvred with the ease that the optimistic strategist makes his plans. It will take time to organise a new attack, and it will take patience in waiting for it. The guns will go up into line as

speedily as possible, and the line will go forward when the guns have had their say; but neither at Lens nor in the Champagne must we expect victory on the run, though we have firm reasons for expecting victory in due time. For those who were impressed by the swinging advance of the

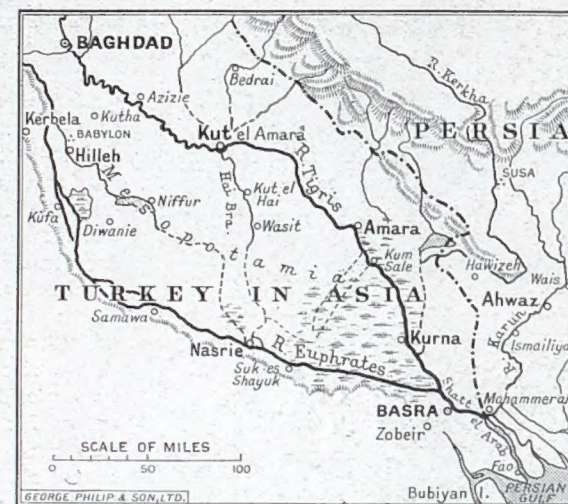


WHERE THE BRITISH, AT THE FIRST THRUST ON SEPTEMBER 25, BROKE THROUGH THE GERMAN FIRST LINE AND CAPTURED 23 GUNS AND BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000 PRISONERS; AND THE LINE OF THEIR PRESENT ADVANCE: A MAP SHOWING HULLUCH AND HILL 70.

Germans in Russia, it must be pointed out that the positions are decisively different. In Galicia and in Poland the manœuvring spaces were greater; there was more freedom for movement than in the cramped fronts of Flanders and France. Here in the West there is no chance of hammering at a long line; it is steady pick-work against a sheer mass of defence. That the pick-work can and will succeed, the last week has shown. And in any case, the pick-work need not be confined to these two present points of attack. General Joffre may bewilder his opponents by breaking out at other points: for this is certain—it is he who holds the right to decide a line of direction. Emphatically that right is no longer with the German commanders.

Not the least part of the great work done in the West has been the systematic and effective handling of the aerial arm by the Allies. The railway communications behind the attacked fronts have been bombed consistently, stations have been damaged, lines cut up, trains derailed, and the avenues for the supply of men and munitions obstructed on a number of occasions. Particularly have the French been exercising their destructive energies in this way against the Réthel-Vouziers railway, which is the main channel of replenishment for the Champagne front. Vouziers Station itself suffered considerable hurt from an attack by dirigible, and again, later in the week, came under the bombing of a squadron of sixty-five aeroplanes. Over three hundred shells were dropped in the second attack, and the damage must have been enormous. In the events of the West, too, the steady shelling of the Belgian coast by the British war-vessels is a fact not to be overlooked.

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HOW THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA ARE NOW WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF BAGHDAD.

Map showing Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, the locality of the recent victory, and its distance from Baghdad, to which approach is now possible by direct land march, avoiding the windings of the river.



SOME OF THE VICTORS AT THE BATTLE OF LOOS: CHEERFUL BRITISH WOUNDED ON THEIR WAY TO A BASE HOSPITAL.

These are some of the wounded victors at the Battle of Loos, where Sir John French made his brilliantly successful opening attack of September 25, and broke through the enemy's first-line fortifications. Mud-stained and bearing marks of battle on their clothes—apart from wounds and scars—their faces, lit up with cheery smiles and confidence, afford the best possible testimony to the spirit of the British armies

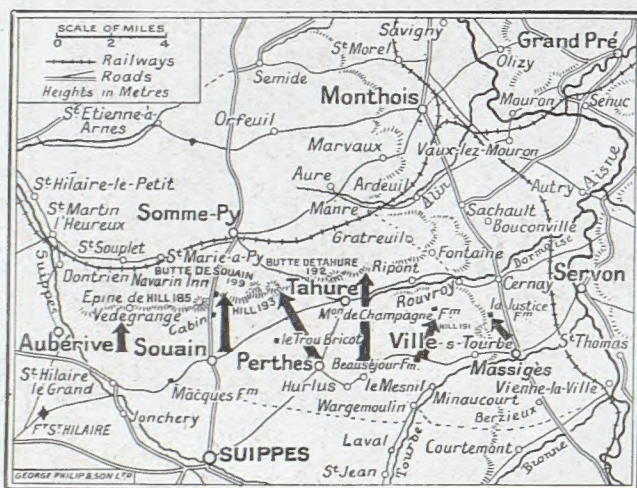
at this moment. Said Sir John French in his Order of the Day of October 3: "I wish particularly to comment upon the magnificent spirit, indomitable courage, and dogged tenacity displayed by the troops. Old Army, New Army, and Territorials have vied with one another in the heroic conduct displayed throughout the battle by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men."—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

The bombardment has been persistent and heavy, and, in spite of culpable reticence on the part of the Germans, great damage to the defence works along the coast, and at Zeebrugge, Lombaertzyde, and Middelkerke, seems to have been brought about.

It seems certain that the East has felt the good work done in the West. The attack on Dvinsk, which had assumed the proportions of a major offensive, has dwindled in its ferocity, and the enemy has little of appreciable advantage to his credit. The fighting about Vilna has ended, and the Russians have not only been able to reform their line to their own specification, in spite of strenuous German efforts to dominate the defence, but they have also been able to throw back the Germans and to make gains, and to capture, in the region of Lake Narotch, a convoy of munitions. Our Ally also holds his own so completely on the Minsk front that danger to that town seems over for the time being. Mackensen does not appear to be making any definite headway in the region of Pinsk; and if, lower

down on the Styr, Ivanoff has relinquished his hold of Lutsk, he has done so in such a manner as to convince his opponents that his action is merely an occasion of strength, and that the recapture of the town is nothing to crow about — and, indeed, they did no crowing.

The Balkan situation has gained in gravity with



WHERE THE MAIN FRENCH ATTACK IS BEING PRESSED FORWARD IN CHAMPAGNE.

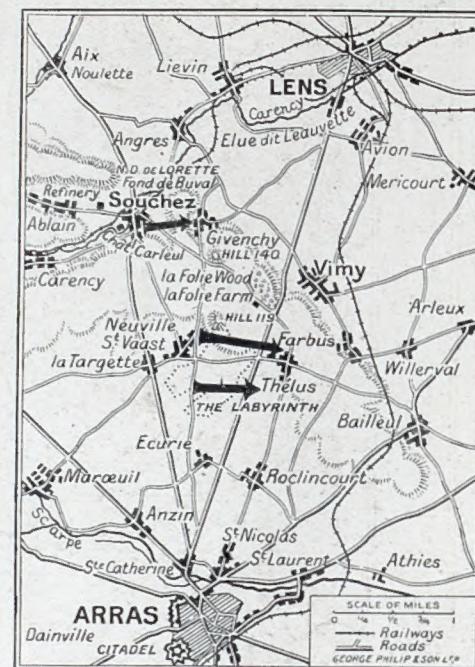
Map showing Somme-Py, the immediate objective, and the railway line which is of vital importance to the Germans as connecting all their positions from flank to flank, and enabling troops to be rapidly transported along their front.

the passage of the week. Sir Edward Grey has issued a statement which emphasises the dangerous atmosphere that hangs over the Balkans as a

result of Bulgaria's dramatic arming. German and Austrian officers, he says, have arrived in Bulgaria with a view to taking an active part in directing the Bulgarian Army, and there are other indications that Bulgaria intends to enter the arena on the side of the Central Powers. Together with this unpleasant news, there is gathering a mass of statement which points to the imminence of new attack on Serbia, with the object of breaking through that country and, with the help of Bulgaria, bringing relief to Turkey. The menace of this move has, however, found the Allies prepared, and counter-effectives would undoubtedly be applied at the first moment of threat. Sir Edward Grey implies that the Allies will play no passive part when this line of attack is developed, and it is likely that strong forces of Allied troops will take a hand against any Austro - German - Bulgarian effort. Greece, too, is bound to active interpolation not merely because of her alliance with Serbia, but also because her sympathies are with the British and French, and because any extension of Bulgarian territory is bound to menace her. While the position of Rumania is still indecisive, her obduracy in the face of Austrian demands for a free passage of ammunition is as pronounced as ever, and it is entirely to her interests that Serbia should remain unconquered. On this count she would probably take up arms to protect her neighbour. The Balkan theatre is therefore in a critical, not to say explosive, condition, and any moment might see a new and furious war starting in that arena.

LONDON: OCT. 4, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



THE FRENCH LINE OF ADVANCE TO THE NORTH OF ARRAS: MAP SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF SOUCHEZ AND THE LABYRINTH FINALLY STORMED AND CLEARED OF THE ENEMY IN THE OPENING ATTACK OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

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MAKING BLANKETS OUT OF NEWSPAPERS, FOR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT: WORK ON WAR-COMFORTS IN BERLIN.

The Germans are nothing if not practical, and, in the stress of war-need, are leaving nothing unutilised, from stray gold pieces and copper pans to back numbers of newspapers. The idea we illustrate—that of making blankets from newspapers, for soldiers at the front—is sound; paper is a great promoter of warmth. No doubt some of our readers, driving on a cold day, when the rug has been forgotten, have

spread a paper over their knees with obvious advantage, and this method of keeping warm under difficulties is to be used by German troops. The group of ladies in our photograph are at work in, we are informed, the Palace of the German Crown Princess, in Berlin. The laden shelves of the open cupboard speak well for their industry.



THE BRITISH FORCING OF THE DARDANELLES IN 1807: WHEN THE TURKISH FORTS AT THE NARROWS FIRED "HUGE STONE SHOT."

How in 1807 a British fleet forced the Dardanelles, is told by the author of "The Dardanelles: Their Story and Their Significance in the Great War." After mentioning a similar Russian exploit in 1770, he writes: "An even more remarkable demonstration was made by Admiral Duckworth with a British fleet in the year 1807. His squadron consisted of eight sail-of-the-line, two frigates, and two smaller

craft. . . . He had actually passed the Narrows before any attempt was made to defend the Straits. . . . The fleet entered the Sea of Marmora and anchored off Constantinople." As it was not intended to bombard the city, however, this demonstration failed, and Admiral Duckworth had to sail back. "Unfortunately he was not favoured by either wind or current on his return journey. He was forced to

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Continued. POSSIBLY A REMNANT OF THOSE USED AGAINST ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH'S FLEET IN 1807: STONE CANNON BALLS AT FORT KILID BAHR.

attack about under the very guns of the forts at the Narrows, and these took full advantage of the opportunity. The guns were charged with huge stone shot weighing as much as 800 pounds, and the British squadron suffered very severely. On the return passage he lost 29 killed and 139 wounded. . . . Once outside he resorted to the more effective means of a close blockade, and want of food brought the Turks to reason." We reproduce the interesting picture on the left by courtesy of its owner, Rear-Admiral Edward Charlton. In the photograph of the Fort at Kilid Bahr, which guards the European side of the Narrows, may be seen numbers of the old stone cannon-balls, and in the background are some of the ancient fortress-guns, of 29-inch calibre, from which they were fired.

THE CANINE AIDE: DOGS IN WAR.

DOGS have been extensively employed on both sides in the Great War for Red Cross work, for sentry duty and scouting, and, as in the Belgian Army, for drawing machine-guns. Quite recently, too, there was an instance of their being used, by the Turks, for attacking purposes. In the short statement issued by the War Office on Sept. 27, regarding operations in Gallipoli, it was said: "During the night of the 24th the Turks let loose watch-dogs against French patrols. The dogs were all shot." In the British trenches on the Western front some of the famous Airedale terriers trained by Major Richardson are employed in sentry and scout duty. The one shown in the photograph on this page, for example, is in a first-line trench in Flanders, and very good reports have been received of his work there. Major Richardson has sent out no fewer than 132 dogs for the British forces. Even more in keeping with the character of the dog as "the friend of man" is the valuable help he gives in succouring the wounded, a task which recalls the beneficent work of the dogs of the St. Bernard, and the numerous instances that can be called to mind of that almost instinctive canine faculty for rescuing people in peril or distress. On two other pages in this issue we give some photographs of the dogs employed by the French Army for ambulance work in the field, and on this page and another we reproduce some German illustrations of dogs similarly trained that are used by the German Army. An article accompanying them in a German paper states: "There was founded



AN AIREDALE TERRIER ON SENTRY-GO, IN A BRITISH FIRST-LINE TRENCH IN FLANDERS: ONE OF 132 DOGS SENT OUT TO THE FRONT BY MAJOR RICHARDSON.

Photo. by Photopress.

about twenty years ago an institution for the training of Red Cross dogs. The dogs chiefly in use were Airedales, 'Dobermann pinchers,' and, more especially, the German sheep-dogs. In 1913 the Prussian Ministry of War took the matter up. We must add, however, that experience in previous wars showed that the dogs employed to bring bandages and brandy to the wounded were not altogether a success. But, strange to relate, hardly had the war broken out than we already had good, useful ambulance dogs. The Prussian Minister of the Interior provided the police-dog station at Grünheide with material and bandages, and in various towns in Germany there sprang up with wonderful rapidity establishments for training ambulance dogs and their leaders. Owners of valuable dogs offered them to the State. To-day there are over 2000 dogs at the front, and many soldiers have been saved by them who would otherwise not have seen their homes again. Numerous instances have been given in which the usefulness of the ambulance dogs has been shown. They have rescued many wounded who, but for them, would have died unnoticed."



A GERMAN RED CROSS DOG AT WORK: A SEVERELY WOUNDED MAN, FOUND BY THE DOG IN AN OUT-OF-THE-WAY SPOT, BEING CARRIED TO A FIELD-HOSPITAL.

From a German Paper.



SOME OF THE GERMAN ARMY'S 2000 AMBULANCE DOGS: FINDING WOUNDED IN A WOLF'S LAIR, AND IN THE SNOW.

As mentioned in our article on the opposite page, there are 2000 dogs serving as ambulance helpers with the German forces. A neutral correspondent of the "Times," describing the enemy's field-hospital system, writes: "Dogs—the German wolfdogs—are extensively used in this work. I was informed that a wounded man would, if possible, instinctively endeavour to seek some shelter, and owing to the

protective colouring of his uniform was very liable to be overlooked by the orderlies. The wolfdogs have been of inestimable assistance in finding out the men." These illustrations, from a German paper, show: (1) A Red Cross dog searching for wounded; (2) A wounded man, found by the dog, being bandaged; (3) A dog finding a wounded man in a wolf's lair; (4) A dog finding a man in the snow.



THE RED CROSS DOG IN WAR: TYPES OF ANIMALS EMPLOYED FOR AMBULANCE WORK IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Army makes use of dogs both for ambulance work and for sentry and scouting duty. As regards the latter, Mr. Rudyard Kipling wrote in one of his recent articles describing his visit to the French front: "Further inside the caves we found a row of little rock-cut kennels, each inhabited by one wise, silent dog. Their duties begin at night with the sentinels and listening-posts. 'And believe

me,' said a proud instructor, 'my fellow here knows the difference between the noise of our shells and the Boche shells.'" Our photographs here show: (1) A French Red Cross section with their dogs; (2) Various types of dogs employed by the French for ambulance duty; (3) A Red Cross dog following a track; (4) A Belgian shepherd dog from Malines (*race Malinoise*).—[Photos. by Branger.]



DOGS EMPLOYED FOR FIELD-AMBULANCE PURPOSES BY THE FRENCH ARMY: HIGHLY TRAINED ANIMALS AT WORK FINDING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The photographs on the opposite page show the various types of dogs employed by the French Army to assist the ambulance-men in finding the wounded after a battle. On this page we are enabled to see how the intelligent and highly trained animals go about their work. They are taught, after discovering a wounded man, to bring back his *képi*, or some other article, as a sign that they have found him, or

to remain by his side and bark. Photograph No. 1 shows a dog picking up a fallen soldier's *képi*. In No. 2, the dog, having brought back the *képi*, is leading his master to the spot. No. 3 shows a dog extracting the fallen man's handkerchief, as his *képi* has been lost. In No. 4 the dog is barking to give the alarm.—[Photos. by Branger.]



QUEEN WILHELMINA AMONG HER SOLDIERS: IN HOLLAND, THE BENEFACTOR OF MULTITUDES OF BELGIAN REFUGEES, AND OF INTERNED BRITISH.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is seen in the centre of the illustration while attending a field-day display of Dutch troops. One item in the proceedings was, as seen above, the manning for defence of a circular field-redoubt, built of sand-bags and with a trench for infantry round it. The Queen of Holland and her people have the sympathies of Britain in their difficult neutral position, and we owe

them gratitude for the kindly treatment of the interned British sailors and soldiers who crossed the frontier after the fall of Antwerp, and others, such as stranded airmen, since detained in Holland. Further, all the world recognises the generosity with which the Dutch have given hospitality to the multitude of Belgian refugees among them.—[Photo. by Continphot.]



A SAINT'S IMAGE IN A RUSSIAN TRENCH: A TROPHY FOUND BY THE GERMANS DURING THE RETREAT.

The simple piety of the Russian soldier is instanced in the above illustration, which we reproduce from a German paper, of an image of one of the saints of the Orthodox Church, said to have been found in position in a trench after a battle in Poland on the position being carried by assault by the Germans before the Russians had time to remove the tutelary or guardian figure—or, perhaps, owing to darkness

of night. "Our troops," says the descriptive letterpress underneath the German photograph, "have come upon several such images of saints, which, according to the religious belief of the Russian soldiery, should render assistance to them in gaining victories." Other instances of the spirit of religious devotion, universal among all ranks of the Russian Army, have been illustrated in our pages.



STEEL SHIELDS BEING USED IN HOLDING A POSITION ON A WOODED HILL: PART OF THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY.

Steel shields are turned to useful account by the Germans in all kinds of country. As we have previously illustrated, they are largely used in advancing in the open over ground bare of cover and exposed to hostile musketry, each man pushing his shield in front of him and aiming through the central loophole, turning aside the protecting flap and firing through. We have also shown them employed in

trench-making, earth being hastily excavated and thrown up at either side until the line of earthwork becomes continuous. In the above illustration (reproduced from a German paper) we see shields utilised in defending a trench dug on the slope of a wooded hillside. Every German battalion is provided with its own supply of shields, carried ordinarily in the baggage-wagons and served out as required.



DUMMY MEN AND GUNS! AN ELABORATE "FAKE" POSITION MADE BY THE AUSTRIANS TO DECEIVE THE ENEMY ARTILLERY AND AIRMEN.

We illustrate here yet another example of the use of dummy men and dummy guns to draw the enemy's fire and to deceive him generally. All the armies engaged in the Great War have employed such devices, more or less elaborate according to purpose and place. In the case illustrated, which shows dummies set behind sand-bags by the Austrians, it was evidently thought necessary to make the imitation

as perfect as possible. Doubtless, viewed from a distance, it would serve its purpose very well. As we have said, the object often is to draw the enemy's fire, making him disclose his position. There is another object, however: to lead the enemy airmen, observing from a great height, astray. So the dummy is "contrived a double debt to pay."—[Photo. by C.N.]



AN IDEAL POSITION: A GERMAN SNIPER'S LAIR IN A HOLLOW TREE.

In the forest districts of the Vosges, the snipers on both sides have little difficulty in finding well-concealed lurking-places whence they can carry on their work as sharpshooters. The illustration above, reproduced from a German paper, was taken in the Vosges, and shows an ideal sniper's post, one that is the more difficult to "spot" amid the tree foliage owing to the smokeless powder modern rifles use.



A KOVNO GUNNERS' OBSERVATION-POST: GERMANS INSTALLED IN POSSESSION.

Look-out posts up trees offer such obvious observation-facilities that they abound all over the war-area. That shown here, according to the German paper from which we reproduce the illustration, was a Russian post between two of the Kovno forts, whence observation-officers directed the fort guns. It is seen in German occupation after the fortress's fall.



THE GERMAN CAVALRY ON THE EASTERN FRONT: UHLANS ATTACKING A RUSSIAN BAGGAGE-CONVOY AT A FORD.

The above incident depicted by a German artist, and forming an illustration in a German paper, from which we reproduce it, is an interesting specimen of playing to the gallery and making the most of a very ordinary episode of war, in view of the fact that the German cavalry on both fronts have notoriously failed to come up to popular expectations. British and French and Russians alike have taken their

measure satisfactorily. One can understand in that connection the underlying intention in the reference to the French cavalry, imported into a German *communiqué* in glozing over the Champagne defeat: "The enemy actually brought forward masses of cavalry, showing a remarkable lack of appreciation of the situation. Naturally their cavalry were shot down as quickly as possible and forced to flee."



GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL
VON MACKENSEN.



LT FIELD MARSHAL
VON STRAUSSENBURG.



THE ARCHDUKE
JOSEF FERDINAND.



GENERAL VON LITZMANN.



GENERAL VON LITZMANN.



GENERAL VON WOYRSCH.



GENERAL VON EICHHORN.



GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL
VON HINDENBURG.

GENERAL VON
BÖHM-ERMOLLI.



GENERAL VON
PFLANZER-BALTIN.



GENERAL VON PFLANZER-BALTIN.

THE ENEMY'S LEADERS IN THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR: GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GENERALS COMMANDING

At the end of September it was reported that von Hindenburg, disregarding the Franco-British menace to the Germans in the West, was preparing another blow at the Russian right wing in the direction of Minsk. General von Below's cavalry cut the Polotsk railway at Krivitchi, but were driven across it again by Russian cavalry. The armies of General von Linsingen have recently been engaged near Lutzk and on the Rivers

Styr and Kormin; those of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Warsaw, near Baranovitch. General von Eichhorn's army fought a big battle near Vilna, whose fall was announced on September 19. Towards the end of August Field-Marshal von Mackensen's forces were operating near Brest Litovsk. When the fortress fell the Kaiser conferred on him the Order of the Black Eagle. About the same time the troops of General

AGAINST THE R
von Beseler were on
place, advancing tow
way between Bialysto
of the latter city von



GENERAL VON LITZMANN.



GENERAL VON LINSINGEN.



MASTER OF THE ORDNANCE
VON PUHALLO.



COUNT BOTHMER.



GENERAL VON BELOW.



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA.



GENERAL VON
LANZER-BALTIN.



GENERAL VON KOEVESSE.



GENERAL VON GALLWITZ.



GENERAL VON BESELER.



GENERAL VON SCHOLZ.

RUSSIAN GENERALS COMMANDING

Baranovitch. General von
ced on September 19. Towards the
Brest Litovsk. When the fortress
the same time the troops of General

AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA, POLAND, AND THE BALTIC PROVINCES—PORTRAITS FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

von Beseler were on the Narew, near Novo Georgievsk; General von Scholz was further east of the latter place, advancing towards Bialystok; General von Eichhorn was more to the north, near Kovno, about half-way between Bialystok and Riga. Later, these forces advanced eastward from Kovno on Vilna, and north of the latter city von Hindenburg began his fresh effort against the Vilna-Dvinsk-Petrograd railway. Some

interesting particulars were published recently as to the ages of various German Generals commanding in the field. Many of them are men well advanced in years. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is sixty-eight, and Field-Marshal von Mackensen, sixty-six. Generals von Woyrsch and von Eichhorn are both sixty-seven; von Linsingen is sixty-five; von Scholz, sixty-four; von Gallwitz, sixty-three; von Below, sixty-two.



WHERE "THERE WAS A GREAT ROUNDING-UP OF PRISONERS FROM CELLARS AND DUG-OUTS": BRITISH INFANTRY

Describing the recent British victory near Lens, where over 3000 Germans were captured, Mr. John Buchan writes: "The British people will find that they have good cause for pride in the New Armies they have raised since last September. . . . The central movement on Loos was entrusted to one of the new Divisions. . . . The infantry raced across the flats, crossed the Lens-Béthune road, and were in Loos village before the defence could rally. So far, except for the leading battalion, the losses had been slight. Loos had been shattered by our

guns, and its ch
in concrete redo
cowering in the



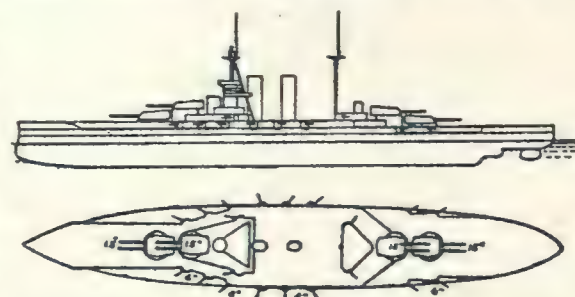
“TRENCHES AND DUG-OUTS”: BRITISH INFANTRY OF THE NEW ARMIES STORMING THE VILLAGE OF LOOS.—DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

that they have good cause for pride
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Loos had been shattered by our

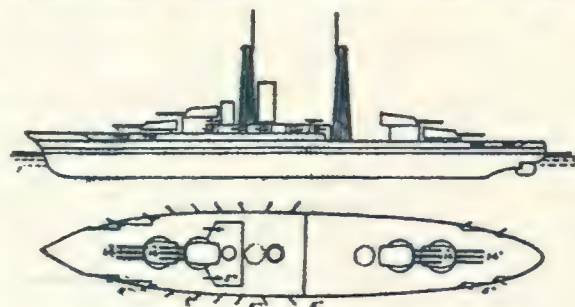
guns, and its church spire was only a splinter. Here there was a great rounding-up of prisoners from cellars and dug-outs. Many machine-guns were taken, and some field-guns, mounted in concrete redoubts. The clearing of Loos did not take long. Some of the civilian population apparently still remained in it, and our men were horrified to find women and children cowering in the streets. One British soldier, of small stature, bayoneted three Germans and compelled the surrender of thirty. Not all the Germans yielded so readily."

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP: HOW AND WHY THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" HEADS THE LIST.

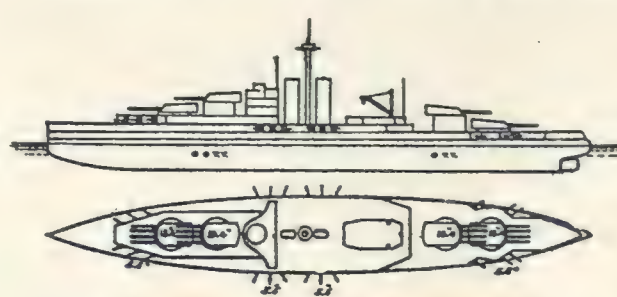
WHICH Navy possesses the most powerful type of battle-ship, in regard to all-round "battle-worthiness," is an interesting question to which an answer has been made in the *Scientific American*. Four typical war-ships are selected: the British *Queen Elizabeth* (as being the latest design of British vessel particulars of which are to be found in text-books), the French *Tourville*, the Japanese *Fuso*, and the U.S. *California*. The three last are still under construction. There are no trustworthy data for new German vessels coming within the same category as these. In the comparison, the four ships are assumed to be in action at 10,000 yards, that range being selected as a fair average range in normal weather conditions. The armour of all four vessels is penetrable at 10,000 yards. Also for the purposes of the comparison the gunnery of the four is assumed to be equal, so that the percentage of hits per broadside, or salvo, is the same for all. Points in making up results are these, assigning 100 for the theoretically perfect ship, the allowance being thus calculated: For weight of metal gun-fire, 40; armour, 30; speed, 20; displacement, 10. Assuming that only 25 per cent. of the projectiles hit, the *Queen Elizabeth*, engaging the *Tourville*, could, with two of her eight 15-inch guns, place 3850 lb. of explosive (all the shells fired by the four vessels being, of course, fitted with delay-action fuses) within the hull of her opponent, as compared with



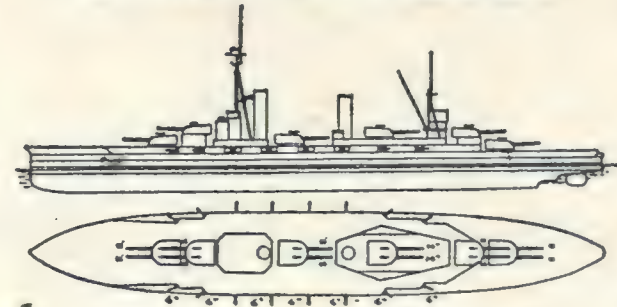
THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH"—GUN AND ARMOUR PLANS.



THE "CALIFORNIA"—GUN AND ARMOUR PLANS.



THE "TOURVILLE"—GUN AND ARMOUR PLANS.



THE "FUSO"—GUN AND ARMOUR PLANS.

the 5328 lb. of explosive from four of the sixteen 13.4-inch French guns. The British 15-inch shell, weighing 1925 lb., is, however, nearly 50 per cent. larger than the 1332-lb. shell of the *Tourville's* 13.4-inch guns, and the wrecking effect of the bursting charge, the bigger metal fragments, and the superior penetrating and rending energy of the former amount to 5564 units as against 5328 units of the *Tourville's* shell-fire. The *Fuso* and *California*, hitting with three of their twelve 14-inch guns similarly, count 4414 units. Thus the *Queen Elizabeth* leads with 40 points,

the *Tourville* following with 38.30, while the *Fuso* and the *California* count 31.73 points. As to armour, the *California*, with 15 inches, heads the list (30 points); the *Queen Elizabeth*, with 13-inch armour, being second (26 points); and the *Tourville* and *Fuso*, each with 12-inch armour, bracketed at the end (24 points each). In speed, the *Queen Elizabeth*, with 25 knots, takes full points, 20; the *Tourville*, with 23 knots, comes second, being rated at 18.4 points; the *Fuso*, with 22.5 knots, comes third at 18 points; and the 21-knot *California*

last, rated at 16.8 points. The superiority in speed of the *Queen Elizabeth* would mean a vital gain in action. In displacement, the *California* leads with 31,500 tons (10 points); the *Fuso* is second, with 31,000 tons (9.84 points); the *Tourville* third, with 29,500 tons (9.36 points); and the *Queen Elizabeth* last with 27,500 tons (8.73 points). "As it works out," sums up the *Scientific American*, "the *Queen Elizabeth* is first with 94.73 points, followed by the *Tourville* with 90.06 points, the *California* with 88.53 points, and the *Fuso* with 83.57 points." [Continued opposite.]



Continued.

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP: HOW AND WHY THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" HEADS THE LIST.

The journal adds this: "The British must have known what they were about when they increased the calibre, cut down the number of guns to eight, and raised the speed to 25 knots in a ship that possessed good defensive qualities." Illustration No. 1 on this page shows the "Queen Elizabeth": displacement, 27,500 tons; speed, 25 knots; main battery, eight 15-inch guns; average belt and turret-

armour 13 inches. No. 2 is the "Tourville": 22,500 tons; 23 knots; sixteen 12-inch guns; armour 12 inches. No. 3 is the "California": 31,500 tons; 21 knots; twelve 14-inch guns; armour 12 inches. No. 4 is the "Fuso": 31,000 tons; twelve 14-inch; 22½ knots; sixteen 12-inch guns; 12-inch armour. — Illustrations and Diagrams Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Scientific American."



AS IN BELGIUM DURING THE ADVANCE: GERMAN ARTILLERYMEN IN QUARTERS RUSHING TO HORSE THE GUNS ON A SUDDEN ALARM.

The photograph, from a German paper, reproduced above, represents an incident "somewhere at the front"—the sudden giving of an alarm and the hasty turning-out from their quarters in a farmyard of the men of a German battery. They are seen hurriedly rushing off to the stables to get out the horses of the gun-teams and start away. Alarms and scenes of the kind, from all accounts, have been

of general occurrence all over the occupied districts in Belgium in rear of the German front among the troops cantoned among the villages and towns, on their being hustled out at the shortest notice to move up and reinforce their hard-pressed comrades in trying to maintain their ground against the sudden advance in force of the British and French armies.



THE VICTORIOUS ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE IN MESOPOTAMIA: GURKHAS WAITING THE WORD TO ADVANCE, WITH THE PUNJABIS, ON NASIRIYEH.

Brilliant success has attended the Anglo-Indian expedition in Mesopotamia, both on the Tigris, where an important victory at Kut-el-Amara was won on September 27-29, and also on the Euphrates. The photographs on this and the succeeding pages illustrate the Euphrates operations, and were taken by a member of the forces just before and after the victory at Nasiriyeh on July 24, when the Royal West

Kent Regiment and Indian troops greatly distinguished themselves. An officer of Sikhs who was present writes, in a letter: "Here we are in occupation of Nasiriyeh, after the most successful action that has yet been fought in Mesopotamia. The positions we occupied before the battle were on both sides of the Euphrates. The Turks were about evenly distributed on both flanks, with very strong entrenchments."



AN ANGLO-INDIAN VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA: AT CAPTURED NASIRIYEH; AND SOME OF THE FORCES ENGAGED ON THE EUPHRATES.

The officer whose letter is quoted on the preceding page writes: "We captured 14 of their guns . . . and their casualties are estimated at a minimum of 800 killed and 400 prisoners on our side of the river alone. . . . Yesterday we made a triumphant entry into Nasiriyeh, and this morning the British flag was hoisted." Another officer, describing the river operations, writes: "The 'Shusan' and the

'Masoudi,' with two horse-barges in tow containing a 4.7 gun each, pushed ahead and opened fire on the Turks' position." Our photographs (taken by a member of the forces) show: (1) The barracks at Nasiriyeh, with troops and prisoners; (2) A small armed launch bringing a 4.7-inch British gun into action before the Turkish trenches; (3) A captured 4.8 Turkish gun; (4) British bluejackets on a captured transport.

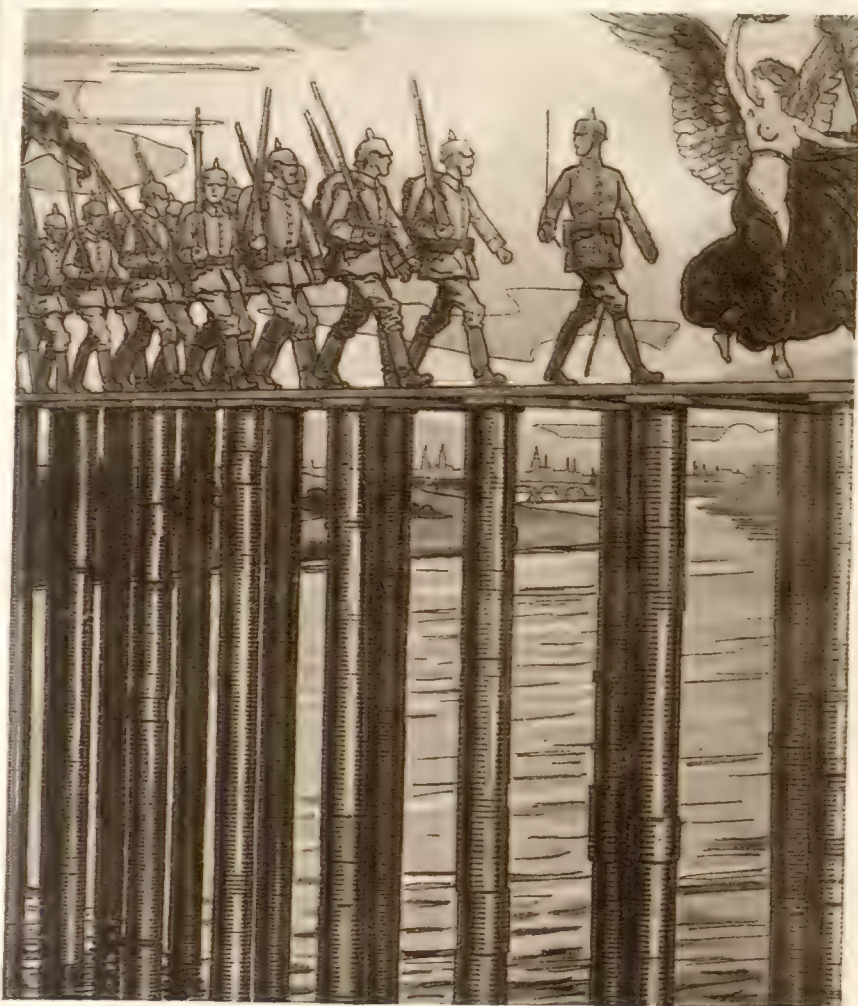
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WHERE THE TURKS IMPEDED THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION BY MINES AND OBSTRUCTIONS : THE BLOWING-UP OF THE DAM AT THE ENTRANCE TO HAMAR LAKE.

This dam was intended by the Turks to prevent British gun-boats from reaching Nasiriyeh. The river operations prior to the capture of that place (illustrated on the preceding pages) were described in the Press Bureau's official statement issued on July 22 : "With a view to dislodging the enemy from [their] positions, a force was despatched by water from Kurna (where the Euphrates joins the Tigris) via the

Euphrates and the Hamar Lake. The exit from the latter to the main bed of the Euphrates, via the Hakika or Gurma Safha Channel had been mined and closed by obstructions. These were removed early this month, and, in spite of a very determined resistance on the part of the Turks, our force, skilfully supported by extemporised gun-boats and launches, forced their way to the Euphrates."



GERMAN "HUMOUR" OF THE CRUDE TYPE: "THE NEW MILLIARD BRIDGE."

A bridge is not always as sound as it looks, and the success of the new German War Loan may not be quite so substantial as the enemy would have the world believe. Despite the "Victory," the soldiers, the tall columns constructed of coins, this new "milliard" bridge, "built from the wish to conquer, after designs by the German nation," looks none too stable!—[Reproduced from a German Paper.]



GERMAN "HUMOUR" OF THE IRREVERENT TYPE: "THE BALKAN ABSALOM."

In this perversion of the pathetic story of Absalom and David, the German sense of humour has not hesitated to sacrifice good taste. "Who would have thought," the Entente Absalom cries, "that the confounded German oak would have dragged me off the saddle?" The papers falling from the despatch-box are the "overtures" to be made to Bulgaria by the Entente diplomatist.—[Reproduced from a German Paper.]



PHOTOGRAPHED BY SEARCHLIGHT: ONE OF A NUMBER OF FRENCH AEROPLANES STARTING AT NIGHT FOR A LONG-DISTANCE RAID.

French aeroplanes have made many long-distance flights over the enemy's territory. Not long ago, it will be remembered, a raid was made on Stuttgart, as to which, it may be mentioned, the Press Bureau recently issued the following official message from Paris: "A despatch from Cologne pretends that the aeroplanes which bombarded Stuttgart carried German identification-marks. This assertion is absolutely

false. The aeroplanes carried prominently the cockade, with the French colours. Besides, they were bombarded frequently from the German lines both going and returning." Further exploits by French aircraft were mentioned in the Paris *communiqué* of September 23: "Our aviators," it stated, "compelled several enemy captive-balloons to descend."—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXVIII.—PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

FIFTY-FIVE years ago there was born to a studious engineer of Bar-le-Duc, in Lorraine, a boy who was fated to play a great part in guiding the destinies of France. Circumstances made him a patriot from his earliest schooldays. When he was twelve years old he watched, with strange emotion, the entry of the Germans into his native town, and as a good Lorrainer he made a resolve that he would devote his life to realising the dream of France restored. His gifts were exceptional; he combined the delicate perceptions of the scholar with the practical genius of a man of affairs; and all his training and abilities were consistently directed to the fulfilment of his early vow. He was educated, first, at the Lycée of Bar-le-Duc, and later at the Lycée of Louis le Grand. Thereafter he studied law in Paris, and was in due time called to the Bar, where he soon made a name as an eloquent and successful pleader. Romance followed him even into the dusty atmosphere of the Courts, when, as a young advocate, he appeared for a very charming Italian client, Henriette Benucci, and won both her case and her heart. The Bar was for Poincaré an inevitable step to politics. He was elected to the Chamber, and while still a young man took office as Minister of Education, which he held in 1892 and in 1895, alternating this post with that of Minister of Finance, which he held in 1894 and again in 1906. He first became known in this country on his succeeding to the Premiership in 1911, during the stormy days when M. Caillaux had embroiled



M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Photograph by Pierre Petit.

France over the Morocco incident. Poincaré the Premier retained for himself the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and it was largely due to his tact, skill, and knowledge that the Balkan War did not spread beyond the Near East. From that time he was marked out as a likely successor to M. Fallières in the Presidency, but he hesitated long to accept nomination. The Presidency, as Mr. Dawbarn remarks, is regarded by many French politicians as a "species of interment." To its distinguished oblivion the practical genius of Poincaré had no wish to be consigned. But in 1913, amid general acclamation, he was carried to the highest office. Those who feared that Poincaré would try to play Dictator have been agreeably disappointed, as have those who feared that the President would be forced into inaction at the Elysée. His present sphere is exactly what he would have chosen in youth, but he could hardly have dared to hope that when the *Revanche* came he and no other would be First Citizen of France. Politics and law do not exhaust his talents. He is the first man of letters since Thiers to be President, and his writings won him election to the Academy in 1909. Poincaré is the greatest living master of the "Little Life." His memorable appreciations of Queen Victoria and of King Edward—exquisite vignettes, which in very brief compass omitted no important particular—won the admiration of Europe and set an enduring seal on the *Entente*. Great student, great advocate, great statesman, and fascinating personality, Raymond Poincaré has indeed made France happy in the opportunity of her President. He is the genius of New France personified.



THE BRITISH ADVANCE: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, OUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WHO HAS JUST ATTAINED HIS SIXTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Sir John French was certainly not among the "voyageurs" who were notified by the Red Cross officials of the train shown in our illustration that "L'accès du fourgon est interdit"; for the great soldier was paying a visit to British wounded. Sir John, who reached his sixty-third birthday on September 28, when the British advance had progressed for three days, is one of the kindest of men, and his visit

put new heart into the soldiers who had suffered for their country. The last days of September saw the birthdays of three great fighters. On September 28, 1852, Sir John French was born; September 29, 1758, saw the birth of Lord Nelson; and September 30, 1832, that of Lord Roberts. His country was grateful for the present of good news sent to them on the eve of Sir John's birthday.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



GERMANS CAPTURED IN THE RECENT VICTORY MARCHED THROUGH SOUTHAMPTON: THE LARGEST BATCH OF PRISONERS YET LANDED HERE.

Eleven hundred German prisoners—the largest number yet landed at an English port since the beginning of the war—arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, September 29, and were marched through the town to their destination. These photographs, taken as the column of prisoners passed along the streets, show the type of men against whom the British troops made their victorious attack between La Bassée

and Lens. The prisoners' uniforms were mudstained, and many of the men were bare-headed. Though naturally dispirited, they occasionally smiled at the interested crowds that lined the street. Their ages varied, many being quite young and others evidently veterans. A good many were over six feet in height and of good physique, while some wore spectacles or pince-nez.—[Photos. by Central Press.]



GERMAN PRISONERS IN SOUTHAMPTON: 1100 OF THE 3000 CAPTURED IN THE RECENT VICTORY, ON THEIR WAY TO INTERNMENT.

In his first message announcing the victorious British advance on September 25 from Vermelles and Grenay to Hulluch and Loos, Sir John French said: "Reports of captures up to the present include about 1700 prisoners and 8 guns, besides several machine-guns." The number, both of men and material, has since been considerably increased. On September 27, Sir John French wrote: "East of

Loos our offensive is progressing. Our captures now amount to 53 officers, 2800 men, 18 guns, and 32 machine-guns." This figure was still further augmented in Sir John's despatch of the 28th, in which he stated: "The number of prisoners exceeds 3000; the number of machine-guns captured is 40. Many more have been destroyed by our bombardment."—[Photo. by Central Press.]

HOW IT WORKS: XXXVIII.—AEROPLANING AT NIGHT.

THE safe manipulation of an aeroplane in the darkness, particularly during the operation of landing, requires considerable skill on the part of the pilot; and even then serious risk is inevitable unless careful preparations be made at the landing-place, so that the pilot may have more information as to the nature of the ground than he can obtain unassisted. For this, amongst other reasons, it is very difficult for an aeroplane or "heavier-than-air" machine to attempt an attack on a Zeppelin or other "lighter-than-air" vessel on a dark night, the latter being able to remain in the air for very long periods without the assistance of its propelling machinery.

A suitable landing-place may be indicated to the pilot of an aeroplane by the arrangement of four "flares" (Fig. 1). Three of these, *a*, *b*, and *c*, are placed in a straight line; whilst the fourth, *d*, is situated fifty yards to the right of *c*. The distance from *c* to *b* is a hundred yards, and from *b* to *a* fifty yards. This signal indicates that the strip of land parallel with the line *a c* and facing the point *d* is a suitable landing-place. A "flare" which can be seen on a clear night from a distance of eight miles can be produced by burning half-a-gallon of petrol in a bucket. This will continue burning for about half-an-hour. When this signal is exhibited, no other lights should be left burning within a mile of its position, except whatever red lights, *eeee*, are required to mark the position of any dangerous ground in the immediate vicinity.

In bright moonlight the daylight signals may be used (Fig. 3), consisting in some cases of strips of white cloth laid on the ground to indicate the most suitable spot, and yellow cloths to mark the places to be avoided. A strip of white cloth fifteen feet by three



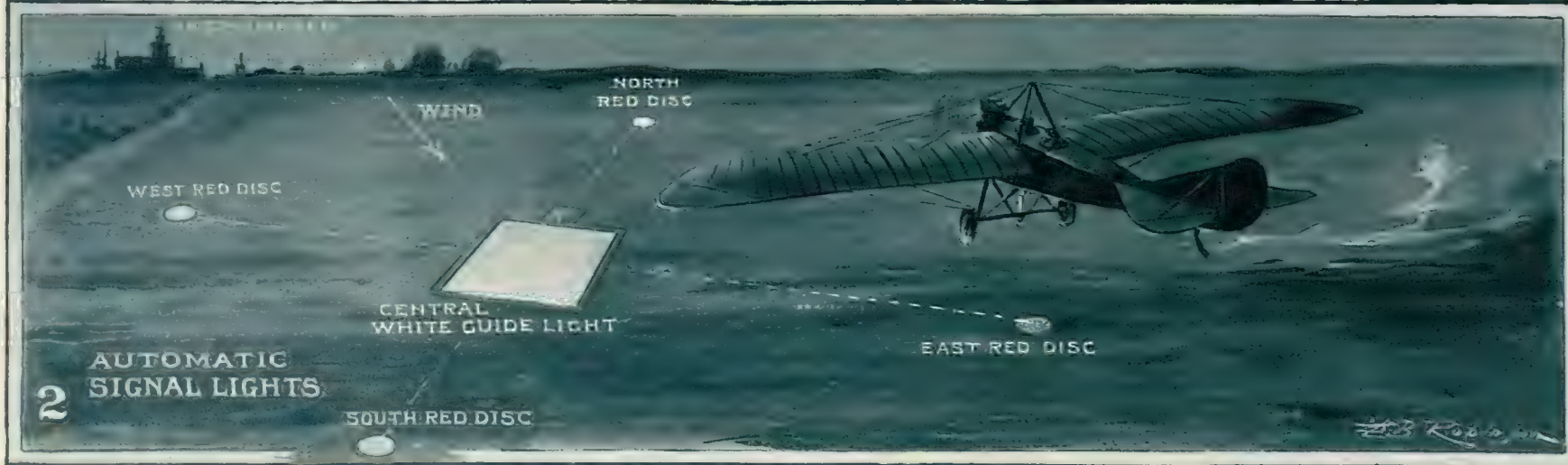
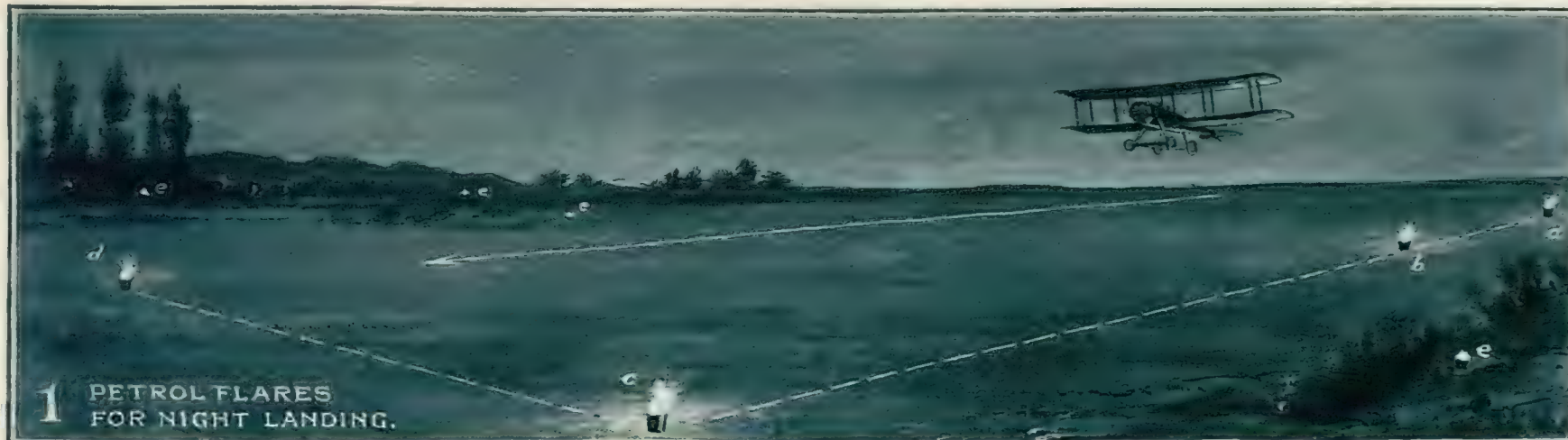
FIG. 3.—DAYLIGHT LANDING-SIGNALS USED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT: STRIPS OF WHITE CLOTH ON THE GROUND SHOWING AN AEROPLANE WHERE TO TOUCH EARTH AND WHERE TO STOP.

feet laid across the direction of flight whilst landing indicates the point at which the plane should first touch the ground; and another piece in the form of the letter T gives the position at which it should come to a standstill.

An efficient scheme of automatic signal-lights for a comparatively permanent aerodrome has been described in *l'Aérophile*. In this arrangement (Fig. 2) a plate of white glass, strong enough to carry the weight of a plane alighting on it, is fixed in the centre of the landing-place, its surface being level with the ground. A group of electric lamps placed below it lights it continuously when the scheme is in operation. Four discs of red glass are placed, one at each of the four cardinal points of the compass, around the white glass plate, the ground contained being about eighty metres ($87\frac{1}{2}$ yards) square. The four discs are lighted in turn by electric lamps placed below them, the current for which is generated by the revolution of the anemometer fixed up on all German aerodromes. The "weather vane" on the anemometer controls a distributor which only allows current to pass to the lamp or lamps indicating the quarter from which the wind is blowing at the moment. If, therefore, the pilot sees only one red lamp alight, he takes a course facing this

when he lands on or near the centre plate. If he sees two red lamps alight (Fig. 2), he steers between them. In this way he ensures landing "head to wind." When the wind is very slight the current produced is not sufficient to illuminate any of the four red discs, as the anemometer is not driven fast enough to produce such a current. The white plate in the centre, whose lamps receive their current from another source, is therefore the only one illuminated. From this the pilot knows the wind is negligible, and he may safely land with the head of his machine in any direction.

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. HOW IT WORKS: FLYING BY NIGHT—TWO SYSTEMS OF GROUND-LIGHTS FOR SIGNALLING TO AEROPLANES WHERE TO LAND.

Although the landing in the dark is certainly the most dangerous part of night flying, the operation of rising from the ground is not without its peculiar risk, as the nature of the surface from which the ascent is made largely governs the distance required from the starting point to that at which the machine leaves the ground. A 'plane starting from soft ground, or running into a soft place before rising, requires a much longer run before it takes the air, and a number of accidents have happened where pilots have omitted to allow room for this, and have consequently come into collision with hedges, telegraph-wires, etc. Short grass gives the best landing and starting, but stubble or dry ploughed land can be used.—[Drawings by W. B. Robinson.]



FOR WHAT USE? AN ELECTRIC VENTILATOR IN A GERMAN TRENCH—FOR DISSIPATING ERRANT GAS-FUMES OR DRYING THE TRENCH?

Various mechanical appliances for minimising the discomforts of the weather in the trenches have, from time to time, been come upon in the German trenches both by our own men and the French, after capturing sections of the enemy's lines. For instance, elaborate plant for pumping-out rain-water, or water drained in from the subsoil, has been found in some captured German trenches. Another kind of

appliance is illustrated above: a "find," made by the French after a successful attack, in the shape of an electrically driven trench-ventilating apparatus, such as might be employed apparently for drying the trench or for fanning off poison-gas fumes should a shift of wind drift the vapour back to its senders, or in the event of an accident to a poison-gas retort or carboy.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN THE GREAT VICTORY OF SEPTEMBER 25 AND FOLLOWING DAYS: TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS.

A sullen-looking lot are these German prisoners, who form a batch of those taken by the French during the fighting at the end of September, as they appear slouching by at a French camp in rear of the battle-line. They are seen passing along to be questioned as to their names, regiments, and place of origin, and registered before being sent off by train to one of the French prisoner-camps. The prisoners

taken by the French, numbering over 20,000, according to the latest published estimate, up to September 30, are described as being mostly broken in *moral* after undergoing the terrific bombardment before the attack. A large percentage are spoken of as being "nervous wrecks," who surrendered in groups during the storming of the German lines, "even where not surrounded."—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WEARING THEIR SHRAPNEL-PROOF STEEL HELMETS: FRENCH SOLDIERS

The steel helmet for protecting the head against shrapnel-bullets and shell-splinters has now become a familiar part of the French soldier's equipment. As our photograph shows, it was worn by men who took part in the recent victories in Champagne which have done so much to improve the fortunes of the Allies. The spirit of the French troops was excellent. "Our soldiers," says an account of the

TAKING A WELL-EARNED REST AFTER THE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

battle issued officially in Paris, "were out to conquer, and the joy of knowing that a powerful German fortress was crumbling in face of their efforts spurred them forward with greater dash. Our Generals and Colonels took up their posts of command in the shelter of the German officers' huts. . . . The soldiers gaily made a rapid inventory of dwellings and canteens installed in the woods."—[Photo. by Topical]



WOUNDED IN THE GREAT "VAINCRE OU MOURIR" ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE: FRENCH CASUALTIES AT A FARM IN THE REAR.

It has been stated that the French casualties in the great battle in Champagne were relatively slight in proportion to those of the enemy, who are said to have had 120,000 men put out of action. Of these over 23,000 were taken prisoners. Such a result, of course, cannot be achieved without losses that are in themselves severe. One report mentions that in the French casualties the ratio of killed to wounded

was especially low, while the number of slightly wounded cases was large. Many leg wounds, it is said, were received from German machine-guns in sunken emplacements. The work of clearing the wounded was well performed by the French medical services, reorganised by M. Godart, the new Under-Secretary. General Joffre's Order of the Day ended with the words, "Vaincre ou mourir!"—[Photo. by Topical.]

CHAMPAGNE.
German
Generals
... The
Topical.]



THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE: A FRENCH OFFICER AND A RUSSIAN ATTACHÉ.
This photograph shows a Russian military attaché, escorted by a French staff officer, following the successful French operations in Champagne. The French officer is wearing the new steel helmet. It was announced officially on October 3 that the French had succeeded in establishing themselves close to the second German line on a front of 12 kilometres.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE: GENERAL VILLARET CONGRATULATING CAVALRY.
Cavalry, which has not had much chance of late, played its part skilfully in the recent advance. Here we see General Villaret congratulating troopers who took part in a charge against the enemy in Champagne. The Germans, seeking to minimise the victory, said: "The enemy actually brought forward masses of cavalry, showing a remarkable lack of appreciation of the situation"—[Photo. by Topical.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVII.—AT THE TRAINING CENTRE OF THE 3/18TH LONDON (LONDON IRISH RIFLES).

The "London Irish," as the corps is universally known, is one of the Territorial battalions of the Metropolis (the 18th), which together form the composite body, numbering twenty-six battalions (or more, up to date) designated in the official "Army List" as "The London Regiment." The 3/18th has been and is under training, and the photographs above were taken at its training-centre. No. 1 is a

dinner-time scene, showing some of the men waiting for the serving-out of their meal, with dishes or canteens in hand. In No. 2 we visit the battalion cooks' quarters. Two field-ovens appear in the photograph. No. 3 shows a field-day preliminary—the Commanding Officer (on horseback) is seen giving instructions to two company officers. No. 4 is a snapshot on the outskirts of camp.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

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FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVII.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/18TH LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON IRISH RIFLES).

Reading from left to right, the names are, Back Row: L-Cpl. Reynolds, L-Cpl. Smith, L-Cpl. Spencer, L-Cpl. Callendar, Sgt. Purtell, Sgt. Tynan, Sgt. McKinley, Cpl. Davies, Cpl. Primmer, Cpl. Coxon, Cpl. Rust, Cpl. Ayton, Cpl. Hobbs, Cpl. Stone, Cpl. Page, L-Cpl. Marsh, L-Cpl. Penn, L-Cpl. Chalmers, L-Cpl. Holness, L-Cpl. Burge, L-Cpl. Barrett, L-Cpl. White; In the Third Row are: L-Cpl. Fox, L-Cpl. Percy, L-Cpl. Sheen, L-Cpl. Gardiner, Sgt. Smith, Sgt. Shubbrook, Sgt. Hammond, Sgt. Evans, Sgt. Johnson, Sgt. Finglestone, Sgt. Collins, Sgt. Jenner, Sgt. Morgan, Sgt.-Instr. Brocks, Sgt. Farnfield, C.Q.M.S. Coppinger, Sgt.-Bugler

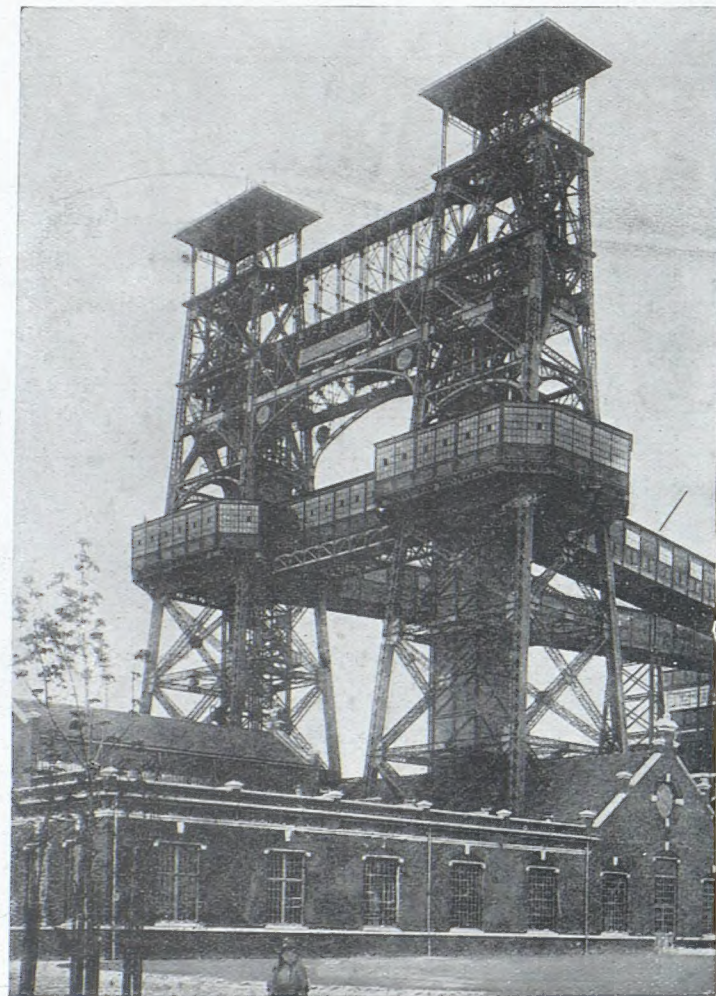
Camps, L-Cpl. Patrick, L-Cpl. Taune, L-Cpl. Menness; In the Second Row are: C.Q.M.S. Massey, C.S.M. Wood, Bandmaster J. Appleford, Major R. R. Kimmitt (Commdg. Officer), Regt.S.M. A. E. Holmes, Major R. Curtis, Lieut. and Adjut. C. S. Hardy, C.S.M. Pike, C.Q.M.S. Riordan; In the Front Row are: L-Cpl. Patrick, L-Cpl. Allsop, L-Cpl. Hall, L-Cpl. Lacey, L-Cpl. Gatling, L-Cpl. Dennis, L-Cpl. O'Hillary, L-Cpl. Quickenden, L-Cpl. Clarke, L-Cpl. Nethercoat, L-Cpl. Stanger, L-Cpl. Swales, L-Cpl. Johnson, L-Cpl. Gathergood, L-Cpl. Phillips.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVII.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/18TH LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON IRISH RIFLES).

Reading from left to right, the names are, in the Back Row: 2nd Lt. H. A. Staples, 2nd Lt. H. B. Rowe, 2nd Lt. W. R. Strahan, 2nd Lt. W. S. Carruthers, 2nd Lt. S. B. Mitchell, 2nd Lt. R. E. A. Mallet, 2nd Lt. G. Pearson, 2nd Lt. W. V. Thomas, 2nd Lt. A. T. Tweddle, Lt. S. B. Skevington, Lt. P. A. C. Maginn, 2nd Lt. F. H. Crawford, 2nd Lt. C. E. Norris, 2nd Lt. A. Totton, 2nd Lt. S. E. Charlton; In the Middle Row: Lt. and Qr.-Mr. C. H. P. Higgins, Lt. J. K. Brownlee (R.A.M.C.), Capt. M. Barry O'Brien, Major R. W. Curtis, Major R. R. Kimmitt, Lt. and Adjut. E. S. Hardy, Capt. J. C. Harrison,

Capt. E. N. Wanklyn, Capt. the Rev. R. M. Currwen (Chaplain); In the Front Row: 2nd Lt. R. F. V. Mayle, 2nd Lt. R. V. Tivy, 2nd Lt. P. F. Keane, 2nd Lt. G. F. Lewis, 2nd Lt. G. O'Shiner, 2nd Lt. R. W. Money Penny, 2nd Lt. S. Macbeth, 2nd Lt. J. P. H. Butcher, 2nd Lt. F. Clement. The Duke of Connaught is Colonel of the London Irish and the corps bears "South Africa, 1900-2" as a battle-honour. The 1st Battalion (then the 16th Middlesex) in the Boer War sent a service company to the Royal Irish Rifles and sections to the C.I.V., the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Middlesex Regiment.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



THE "TOWER BRIDGE" OF LOOS: A LANDMARK OF THE CAPTURED VILLAGE.
 "Loos," writes Mr. John Buchan in his account of the British victory at that place, "is remarkable for possessing an enormous iron structure which our men called the Tower Bridge, or the Crystal Palace. It is visible for miles. . . . Such a place made a magnificent observation-station. . . . The Tower of Loos was in our hands by seven o'clock on Saturday" (September 25).—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



"THE WHITE COMRADE—'LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS.'"
 We reproduce above the remarkable allegorical picture by Mr. G. Hillyard Swinstead, R.I., which also forms a double-page in the current issue of the "Illustrated London News." It was shown at the War Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink, and has already become famous. Copies in colour and photogravure are obtainable from Messrs. F. R. Britton and Co., Fine Art Publishers, 24 and 26, Basinghall Street, E.C.